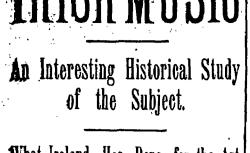
#### THE TREE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHBONICLE, JUNE 28, 1897. WE WITH A CONTRACT OF A CONTRACT



## What Ireland Has Done for the Art --- The Works of the Various Authors and Composers Dwelt Upon.

There are numerous indications that Irish music is at present receiving more consideration than it has ever obtained, writes D. J. O'Donoghue in the Dublin Weekly Freeman. Its possibilities have speen jully discussed of late, and several musicians have very clearly indicated the lines on which any future attempt to found a national school of music should proceed. The Feis has, however, been the chief cause of the impetus lately given to the study of the priceless treasury of melody which we possess. Incidents are happening every day, and especially in connection with the Feis movement, which show that the old apathy, contempt and neglect are no longer fachionable or tenable. At no previous time in our history has Irish music been so widely welcomed or so closely studied in and out of Ireland as it is to day. The patriotic workers in the cause of its dissemination and preservation have not ex sted in vain.

## **IRISH MUSIC HAS CONQUERED**

even the most hostile critics, and we seem to be now in a position to hope for remarkable results in its popularization. A genuine recognition of its many fine qualities, of its astonishing variety and extent, has already been won, and we have the recently expressed opinion of so distinguished a musician as Dr. Herbert Parry that in richness, variety and melodic charm, no folk lore music in the world can be compared for one moment with the music of Ireland. But apart from the stores of national or distinetly Irish music a great body of work has been left by Irish composers which has never received its true meed of praise, or the compliment of adequate record. We all know that thousands of old Irish airs, each expressive of the emotions or aspirations of the Celt, exist in the various great printed collections or in manuscript, but it is not so generally known that a very considerable number of compositions published since the middle of the last century, and which have become popular wherever the English language is spoken, were the work of Irish men and women, though, not being Irish in subject, they have been appropriated as "English." The question which has been more than once asked :

## WHAT HAS IRELAND DONE FOR MUSIC

in general, that is, what has she produced apart from her native music (which is necessarily more or less local in the sense that it appeals mostly to Irish people); what contributions has he made to the volume of music which is not national in character-may be answered by a consideration of this Irish contribution to "English" music. Every nation, it is pointed out, had its own native airs in more or less profusion. and though it is conceded that Irish music is remarkable for beauty and richness and abundance, it is often suggested that, nevertheless, judged by ber contribution to world music, as it may be called, Ireland takes a back seat -before Scotland or Wales, of course, but after England. This is, however, a be difficult to show that some of the came from Ireland. Michael Kelly had (such as it is) among musical countries foreigner, naturally enough leading musicians upon whom the last- a wide renown as an operatic artist, and foreigner, naturally enough, assumes that Balfe and Wallace were Englishmen, while the average Englishmen looks upon the former as a foreigner and the latter as a Scotchman. Their most popular works have gone the round of the world, and though neither of them attempted to write Irish music. strictly understood, they are still Irish com-posers, and belong to Ireland alone. Balfe did certainly compose the very popular air for Falconer's song of 'Kilfarney," but that melody, with all its prettiness, is not Irish in spirit But Ireland has done more for music than produce the two popular composers just named, and a sketch of Irish achievement in the musical sphere may have some value as well as interest for our readers. Many of the most popular song composers of the last hundred years have been Irish, and a few of their melodies are still very familiar. There is no need to go beyond this century for examples, although even further back Irish musicians rendered good service to what is called English music. One might easily show among many things how England is indebted to us for many compositions which are looked upon as her national property-how many of her earlier operatic triumphs were built upon Irish music kilfully adapted, and how many of her singers and other musical celebrities owed their excellence to Irish teaching! But a comparatively few instances of what has been accom plished for popular music by Irish men and women are all that can be brought forward in this article. No note is taken in the record which follows of music strictly Irish in character. With the single exception of Professor Stanford (whose splendidly successful opers of "Shamus O'Brien" and the more recent cantata of "Phadrig Crohoore" are certain to become better known than his equally admirable "Voyage of Mael-dune," and "Irish Symphony")--with that exception Irish musicians have not attempted

Lullaby," "Maureen," 'Irish Reel" and other clever Irish songs have been amongst the biggest success of 1895-96; and Dr. Annie Patterson, with her very cordially welcomed "Gælic Songs," have been, apart from Dr. staniord, almost the only two Irish composers who have produced work of a genuinely Irish character, within recent times. True, the distinguished Franco-Irish musician, Mile. Auguste Holmes, has written an extremely interesting and cultured work entitled " Ireland," but it does not pro-fers to be absolutely Irish in character. fess to be absolutely Irish in character. It is somewhat inexplicable that none o our older Irish composers ever seriously tried to write Irish music-not even at a time when if report speaks true, the music of Ireland enjoyed a vogue which has been surpassed only in our own day—and that

## THE IRISH OPERA KNOWN TO FAME,

'The Lily of Killarney," should have proceeded from a foreigner (Sir Julius Benedict). Tuneful as this opera is, nowever, its music can hardly be called 'Irish." save where it is obviously de rivative. As all that Irishmen have done, whether Irish in essence or not, belongs to Ireland, there need be no scruple in appropriating to ourselves the credit of such compositions written by Irishmen as will be mentioned in this article. Musically, some of it is of poor enough quality, but only that which is or has been very popular will be speci-tied. Much of the work referred to is of course lyrical. Sings are necessarily the most widely known of musical productions, and some of the most famous songs in the world are Irish in the narrower sense of being the work of Irishmen. On- notable case occurs to the writer at this moment. Everybody has heard

## THE TOUCHING PLANTATION DITTY.

known by its first line, "Way Down Upon de Swanee River," or otherwise, "De Old Folks at Home." How many Irish people are aware that its "American" author and composer, Stephen Collins Foster was the son of Irish emigrants? Foster, he it observed, was a remarkably clever man. His songs are absolutely the most popular ever produced in the land of his birth, and are also certainly among the most popular outside America. He not only wrote the words and music of " De Old Folks at Home" and of such other immensely popular negro songs as "Oh, Susannah !!" "Massa's in de Cold, Cold Gronnd," "My Old Ken-tucky Home" and "Old Uncle Ned," but ne also produced, words and music alike, Willie, We Have Mussed You," " Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming" and other beautiful songs and duets. Foster, who was born in Penneylvavia in 1826, and died in 1864, never made much out of his songs, although they sold, and still sell by the millions; his

PUBLISHERS ALONE HAVE REAPED THE REWARD.

Many other Irishmen, it is feared, have tailed to benefit in a pecuniary sense, by equally popular works Foster is, however, a somewhat recent instance of a popular Irish composer. It is necessary to go back to the last century in order to note the beginnings of that music which, though composed by Irishmen, is not known even to their country men to be connected in any way. with Ireland, but which is popular all the world over. It is worth recalling, too, that the words of many of the most famous songs of the last century were the work of Irish writers. Such were for example, O'Keetle's "Friar of Orders Grey" and "The Jolly Little Plowboy"; Cherry's "Bay of Biscay," Sheridan's "The Mid-Watch," "Dry Be That Tear." and "Had I a Heart," Isaac Bickerstaffe's "Miller of the Dee," and McNally's "Lass of Richmond Hill." Moreover, some of the most successful of the airs by Arne, Shield and Arnold, in the last century, were admittedly adapted from Carolan's melodies. Nut alone did

Mile. Augusta Holmes, a notable composer, represents Irish talent, it is be-coming recognized that Ireland has a place in the world of modern music apart from her incontestably valuable native music. Moreover singers with Irish names, who a few years ago were compelled to conceal them by transla-tion into some foreign torgue, now have no scruple in parading their Celtic cog-nomens. Indeed we shall have Italians and Englishmen Hibernicizing their names before long, so popular are Irish music and Irish musicians growing. The future of Irish music will be influenced very largely by the Feis, which has called, and will continue to call, special attention to the neglect of the old airs; and it will give an impetus to musical education in this country which even were this year's festival to be the last (an unlikely contingency, it is to be hoped), would still last for many years.

## THE INMATES OF PENITENTIARIES.

Some of the Causes Which Led to Their Downfall.

### The Saloon-The Bace Track and Gambling Resorts are the Suares.

### Catholic Columbian.

If a visitor to the State penitentiary in this country examines the convicts there, he will notice that most of them are comparatively young men. He will then be interested in a study of the causes that brought about their down. fall, and this can be begun by reading this article :

### THE BEGINNING OF EVIL.

Efforts have been made to divide humanity into classes and to set apart criminals in a class by themselves. This is well enough for some purposes of study and corrective treatment, but conveni ence of classification should not mislead any one into the idea that the criminal is necessarily a criminal by his physical, mental or moral constitution, or that those who do not naturally belong to the so-called criminal class may not drift into it.

Heredity doubt ess plays its part in inclining men to vice as well as to virtue, but association with criminals is a greater factor in determining the career of a young man.

Proofs of the strong effects of criminal heredity and criminal associations are abundant, for there are families of criminals, just as there are families whose members are devoted to certain learned professions. But there are also abundant proofs that criminal heredity is a small factor when not combined with criminal associations. A contrary impression, where it exist, can generally be traced to the influence of novelists, who, with a poetic fancy common to all ages of men, represent that the

## INFLUENCE OF BIBTH OR PARENTAGE

overcomes all teachings and associa-

and some of the recruits come from that other so-called class who, by heredity and association, should remain upright and honest.

The association with the dissolute that is most to be feared by young men can be had by frequenting the resorts that are attractive to them-the saloon, the race track, the gambling hell, and the gilded dens of vice. It can be experienced also by reading the glowing reports of crime in the daily papers— the skilful burglary, the daring highway robbery, the wonderful forgery, the audacious bank embezziement, the gay deceiver, etc., etc. These living pictures make their depraved nerves the mental companions of the persons who receive them from the new journalism.

Intemperance, luxury, living beyond one's income, envy of the rich, lack of scrupulous honesty and trothfulness. neglect of thrift, ill spent evenings, etc., these are some of the causes that make criminals out of the sons of respectable parents.

## SOME FAIRLY GOOD YOUNG MEN,

once started on a crooked career, do not end their viciousness until they land in prison; some of these, indeed, become more corrupt there and are confirmed in evil, hardened, and made hopeless of reform.

After the safeguards of religion, the best restraint against a criminal course is self-denial-the conquest of the passions through which the will is weakened, the moral sense blunted, and the victory of sensuality and the pride of life made complete. Self-denial will make the young man stick at his hard job, stint himself to hoard the beginning of a competence, avoid stimulants, keep away from dissipated persons, and master poverty, loneliness, and the greed for sudden unearned wealth.

Look up, be brave, frequent the sacra-ments, and conquer the lower self-then you may visit penitentiaries but never occupy one of their cells.

ST. PATRICK'S JUBILEE BAZAAR.

The following lists of donations to St. Patrick's Bazaar were received too late for insertion in our issue of June 16th :---

To the Ladies' Auxiliary Table, re-ceived by Mrs. E O'Brien, Dorchester street—Fancy cushion, Mrs. Edward Murphy; sewing machine, Williams Mfg. Co; Miss Kelly, handkerchief eschet; Mrs. Collins, a doll; a triend, a doll; J. D. Couture, thumb tray and scraper; Mrs. Quinlan, pair of vascs, silvertea pot; Paquette & Michaud, satchel; Mrs. Hersey, lancy plate; Rae & Donnelly, set of carvers; a friend, aquarium; Mrs. Nicholson, two pin-cushions; Mrs. Hagerty, bamboo music stand; Mrs. Sullivan, alarm clock; Stroud Bros., toilet set; Mrs. S. Allen, three-storey fancy cak, ; Beatrice Brown, toys; Ladies' Auxiliary, from Tooke's, fancy rocking chair; Mrs. Ireland, rose jar, dust-bag and blotter; Mrs. Parker, bannerette; Miss Butler, dinner bell; Roy Bros., razor; Mr. Thompson, lacrosse; Mrs. C. O'Brien, pair of books; Mrs. O'Leary, pair of vases cream ing and bow!: Mrs. pair of vases, crean jug and bowl; Mrs. Cosby, flower nolder; Miss Coughlin, toilet set; M. J. McAndrew, ottoman; Mrs. T. O'Brien, jewel case; Mrs. McClain, fancy jar; Miss F. O'Brien, five o'clock tea set.

To the Fancy Table-Miss M. Skelly, fancy lamp; Miss L. Skelly, toilet mats; Mrs. Webster, china berry set, china porridge set and lancy basket; Mrs. Kerfoot, china five o'clock tea set and tray, cabinet; Miss Markill, picture of the Holy Family: Miss McPhee, picture of the ee, picture of th

# **DIPHTHERIA**,

## The New Discovery Put to a Practical

Test in the United States.

An American bacteriologist has dis-covered a new cure for diphtheria, and a dozen prominent citizens of Jersey City and Chicago declare it will displace anti toxin.

That the cure is first heralded from Chicago and then from Jersey City is due to the fact that an eminent citizen of each of these cities became interested in the discovery of a Western scientist. and induced the boards of health of the two cities to investigate the treatment and disseminate the knowledge among physicians.

Ex United States Senator J. R. Mc-Pherson, of New Jersey. induced Health Commissioner D. W. Benjamin, of Jersey City, to investigate the claims of Dr. Bracelin, discoverer of the specific, and at his own expense furnished the health department laboratory with a supply of chemicals for an exhaustive series of experiments made by a dozen or more em-inent physicians of Jersey City. Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago

Tribune, did the same thing in Chicago after a number of his family had been cured of diphtheria by Dr. Bracelin's discovery. Mr. Medill recommended the remedy to ex Senator McPherson.

Four of the best known physicians of Jersey City employed the Bracelin discovery in cases they considered hopeless. In two of the cases anti toxin and other remedies had failed. In all the cases the patients got immediate relief, and although two of them were so far gone that artificial respiration was employed, all recovered.

In Chicago, it is said, on reliable authority, out of 105 virulent cases only one death resulted.

Dr. Bracelin calls his discovery "the c rrected chlorine treatment," and the Irish students of Oxford University. He name perfectly describes it. The method returned to Ireland in order to perform of attacking the disease is by inhala-tions of chlorine gas—a powerful germi- shortly afterwards at Bray, being carried tions of chlorine gas-a powerful germicide and prophylactic agent, the em-ployment of which Dr. Bracelin makes possible by means of a chemical treat ment which destroys the caustic and irritating properties which have hitherto made administration by the respiratory organs impossible.

## THE FORMULA IS GIVEN.

The formulæ for the chlorine solution. which closely resembles Labarroque's solution of chlorinated soda, long known perhaps a little heaviness in the stomach, solution to the medical protession, and for the a little sourcess, windy belchings and corrective preparations which makes its | heartburn ; headaches and biliousness use possible, are given to the profession and a foul taste in the mouth in the in an open letter written by the discov-erer. The chlorine solution is made as almost inevitable, and means that the follows:

Solution zinc chlorid......20 parts Solution arsenic chlorid......30 parts Hydrochloric acid....... 1 part 

The corrective is a combination of menthol, eucalyptol and camphor, in proportions, given in Dr. Bracelin's letter. The solutions are mixed in a chamber of glass, and the patient is forced to inh le the vapor liberated by he resultant chemical action through a ubber mouthpiece.

If the disease is so far progressed that the patient has not strength sufficient for voluntary inhalations, the vapor is blown into his throat and lungs by a physician or nurse.

Health Commissioner Benjamin, of Jersey City, is enthusiastic over the re-

attending the little Stewarts, and I'm quite sure I should have had diphtheria had I not inhaled the vapor two or three times. These inhalations of five minutes each cured my throat. "I think Dr. Bracelin has a wonderful

discovery. It is simple enough, and there is no element of danger attending its application."

## A CELEBRATED IRISH PIPER.

Amongst the famous Irish pipers of the present century, few reached a greater perfection in the art than Thos. O'Hannigan, a native of Cabir. Co. Tip-perary. He was born about 1807, his parents being farmers, and be died at the comparatively early age of 48. It is related of him that when quite a child he became so captivated by the blind piper at the cross roads that he prayed that he too might become blind in order that, like the object of his admiration. he should make the playing of the pipes his profession. As if in answer to his prayer, he lost the use of his sight when he was about 10 years of age, and afterhe was about 10 years of age, and after-wards became a noted member of a too scarce fraternity. When about 34 years of age he left Cahir and proceeded to London, where he remained for nearly twenty years. While in London he became widely known, and his skill on the mines (the greater part of which he the pipes (the greater part of which, by the way, were his own particular invention) was requisitioned at social gatherings even of the aristocracy. He also played before Royalty, being admitted to the presence of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort at Windsor Chatle Among the airs which he drew from the pipes on that occasion were "The Last Rose of Summer." "The Harp that once through Tara's Halls," and "The Coulin." It is stated that on his having ventured on a German air during the interview the Queen evinced a marked preference for the Irish music and requested him to continue the Irish airs. He also played at a commemoration of returned to Ireland in order to perform

When they put a man in jail he cannot follow his natural inclinations. He cannot eat what he wants to-be is limited to a very frugal diet. Is it not equally true of a dyspeptic? For all of the real enjoyment he gets out of life, he might as well be in jail. He cannot eat what he likes, nor enough. He suffers much, gets little sympathy. At first, a little sourness, windy belchings and oody is holding poisonous impure matter that should be gotten rid of. The poison is being reabsorbed into the blood and the whole body. Impurity in the blood may lead to almost any disease. Constipation is the start of it all. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellete cure constipation, cure it so it stays cured. No other remedy in the world will do that.

Send 21 cents in one cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008 page COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER illustrated.

She-"Do you intend to go abroad on your wedding trip when you get mar-ried?" He-"I do, if I marry the right girl ?"

Dr. Glade-"Do you know anybody

complished lrish composer, whose "Irish ' not say, but the Irish reader can see for I recruited day by day and year after year,

1.4.1.

## IRISHMEN COMPOSE MUSIC

which was sung all over England, but some of the best vocalists of the time (of the few singers who were natives to these kingdoms at all, in that period) amiss, either, to point out that both Charles Cleggett and Richard Pockrich, the musical inventors, who were at the height of their reputation a hundred years ago or so, were natives of Waterford and Monaghan respectively.

But the foremost Irish musician of the last century, and one of the greatest men in the history of music was John Field, known as "Russian Field," by reason of his long stay in Russia). He was a native of Dublin and was a youthful prodigy in his art. His claim to immortality rests on his "Nocturnes," which are very beautiful, and admittedly inspired Chopin, who had a great admi-ration for them. The latter's nocturnes bear strong evidence of Field's influence. As a pianist Field was the finest of his time, and his reputation on the Continent was unrivaled. Most of his life, which but for his irregularities would have been happier, was spent abroad.

Other Irish composers there were whose names are now remembered only in connection with one or two glees or songs, but whose productions were pretty numerous and well deserve a re-examination.

### THE WORKS OF VARIOUS AUTHORS.

Mr. O'Donoghue then proceeds to consider the works of various Irish composers, including Michael Balfe, Michael Vincent Wallace. Thomas Carter, Lord Mornington, Sir John Andrew Stevenson, Samuel Lover, Frederick Nicholls Crouch, J. L. Mollov, Mrs. Needham, Dr. Annie Patterson and Sir Arthur Sullivan.

Of the last named Mr. O'Donoghue says: It is the fashion in England to consider him as a Jew (the legend being that his real name is Solomon), and even many Irishmen, who know that he has some Irish blood, consider him half Jewish. The fact is, as the present writer has taken the trouble of pointing out before when the subject was under discussion, his father was a Corkman, an ORIGINAL IRISH WORK OF AN AMBITIOUS CHARACTER. Mrs. Needham of London, a highly ac-

The last in a

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noble though brought up in squalor and ignorance, and the pauper changeling reveals his low origin, though clothed in purple. Novelists are not scientists, but poets, and their representations of the influence of heredity should not be ac cepted as true without sustaining proof afforded by real characters instead of the creatures of their imaginations

As a matter of fact, it is so difficult to isolate the influence determining character that the question as to the influence of heredity alone is still an open one, with the certainty, however, that it is not a controlling influence. A very large number of criminals coming from good parentage drift into crime almost unconsciously through idleness, bad associations, inordinate greed and lack of moral force. Criminals themselves

## MAY BE DIVIDED INTO CLASSES.

There are the brutal criminals, whose crimes are directed against persons; the sneaking thieves who have not courage enough to rob openly; and the confidence men, swindlers and embezzlers, who would not rob at all except by in-direct means. It is the latter class of criminals that is recruited from the ranks of idle young men of good parentage. They do not start out with any thought, much less intention, of becoming criminals, but they are led into wrong courses by bad associates, or sometimes by their business superiors, and finding themselves involved have not the moral courage to break away from the beginnings of evil. Clerks in banks and similar institutions are sometimes caught in the toils in this way. Their superior officer directs them to make a false entry which they know to be wrong, and they weakly obey, without, however, understanding the full purpose and meaning of the transaction. After a while they find that they have been used as tools to falsify accounts, and, instead of breaking away at once from evil courses, they attempt by other false entries to cover up the original wrong. When exposure comes, as it must some day, the explanation they offer is not sufficient to acquit them, and, with broken reputation, they drift into the criminal class. They might and should be made objects of pity if the world could be made to fully understand the manner of their temptation and fall, but they could not themselves explain it, so insidious is the poison of evil, once admitted to the system.

## THE ONLY SAFE PLAN

is to resist the beginnings of evil. If a wrong step has been taken, or one that appears to be wrong, it should be retraced at once, even at the expense of a humiliating confession. Dalliance with wrong is always dangerous, nor can any

Immaculate Conception; Mrs. Deen, glove and handkerchief case; the Misses Feltman, doll's parlor set; Miss Gray, cake plate: Miss M. McCaffrey, cushion and fancy lamp; Miss Hannaberry, toys and fancy work; Miss Mullins, photo-graph of Rev. J. Callaghan and toilet mats; Miss Quigley, picture of St. Anthony: Mrs. W. Scott, fancy cushion; Mrs. D. Sexton, ornaments and fancy

Although the brain is perpetually active, yet the whole of it is never at work at one time. The two hemispheres or halves do not operate simultaneously, but alternate in action-now it is the one half, then the other.

jugs.

The blue heaven is larger than all the clouds in it, and much more lasting.

**George Francis** Train, the fa-mous sage of Madison Square, who has for thirty years de-clined the companion-ship of any one but children, says, "I am children, says, "I am a child my-self." If a man will live

rightly and take proper care of his Ê health dur-

health dur-ing youth and maturity he may live to a green old age, and still be able to say with absolute truth, "I am a child myself," Youth is not a matter of years. Happiness is not a question of experiences. Youth is happiness and health is youth. The healthy person, young or old, will be a happy per-son. It is a simple matter to get the body into a healthy condition and then to keep it there. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Dis-covery is the greatest of health makers and covery is the greatest of health makers and health savers. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It makes the appetite keen, the digestion and assimilation perfect, the liver active, the blood pure, the muscles strong, the brain clear, the nerves steady and every vital organ in the body healthy and vigorous. It makes firm, healthy flesh, but does not make corpulent people more corpulent. It does not make colputent flabby flesh like cod liver oil. It purifies the blood and drives out the poisons of malaria and rheumatism. It is the best remedy for blood and skin diseases. It remedy for blood and skin diseases. It cures 98 per cent, of all cases of consump-tion. Grateful patients, who had been given up to die, have permitted their experi-ences, names, addresses and photographs to be reproduced in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. The sufferer who wiches to investigate may write to any of wishes to investigate may write to any of these. The 'Golden Medical Discovery' is sold by all medicine dealers, and only is sold by all medicine dealers, and only unscrupulous dealers will try to induce a customer to take some worthless substitute for the sake of a few pennies added profit. Send 31 one-cent stamps to cover cost

of mailing and customs only, for a copy of Dr. Pierce's 1008 - page "Common Sense Medical Adviser," in paper covers. Ad-dress Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. V.

ports received from the physicians to whom he supplied the materials and formulæ for the Bracelin treatment.

"Four physicians have reported wonderful cures in almost hopeless cases,' he says. " Dr. Pendergast and Dr. Hornblower have had brilliant results from the new treatment. Dr. Parsons and and Dr. Hoffman also report excellent results."

Dr. Edward J. Pendergast lives at No. 47 Cottage street Jersey City. He was called by Charles C. Stewart, of No. 357 Summit Avenue, on Sunday, May 16 to attend two children, a boy and a girl, who had fallen ill. Dr. Pendergast found both the children had diphtheria, and administered antitoxin serum. The children grew worse, and on the Thurs The day following Dr. Pendergast called Dr. T. R. Hornblower, of No. 631 Bergen avenue, in consultation. Three injections of antitoxin were given to the children. They grew rapidly worse. Dr. Hornblower had met J. J. Russell, whom ex-Senator McPherson had induced to come to Jersev City to intro-

duce the Bracelin system, and he suggested to Dr. Pendergast that they try chlorine inhalations.

A REMARKABLE CURE.

Dr. Pendergast demurred. The little boy, who was the worst off, died at mid-night on Thursday, and the girl lay at the point of death. "I saw it was a last chance," said Dr

Pender ast, yesterday, "and I decided to try chlorine inhalations. The little girl had reached the stage preceding total collapse. Her breathing was labored and rapid, her pulse high and feeble, and her face had assumed the bluish-purple hue which shortly precedes death.

"I removed as much of the membrane from the throat as I could, and then Mr. Russell applied the chlorine vapor. The child was too far gone to inhale the gas, and we had to blow the medicated air into her lungs through a tube.

"The result was marvellous. Her breathing soon became easier, hercheeks grew ruddier, and her pulse became stronger and more regular. I had been up with the children for several nights, and finally went home and left Mr. Russell to continue the treatment at inter-

vals during the night. "When I returned at 7 o'clock next morning the child was out of danger and on the road to recovery. When I called again at noon she was out of bed and playing marbles on the floor. It was a wonderful oure of one of the most malignant cases of diphtheria I have ever attended.

"Dr. Bracelin's fractuicide is a preventive as well as well as a cure for diphtheria and kindred diseases of the respiratory organs. The Stewarts have three other children beside the two who were ill, and all were exposed to the disease. I gave them inhalations of the chlorine gas and not one of them came 123 Church St., 1669 Noire Dame St., down. I had a sore throat myself after TOBONTO. ONT. MONTENAL: QUE.

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who has a horse for sale?" Driver reckon. Hank Bitters has; I sold him one yesterday."



## Prayer Books.

White Covers at 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Dark Morocco Covers, 50c, 60c, 75c, \$1.00 and upwards. Cheap Books at 90c, \$1.20, \$1.50, \$1.80 per dos. Sanctuary Oil, Best Quality.

INCENSE. CHARCOAL. GAS LIGHTERS. Headquarters for the best grades of Candles in pure Wax. Stearine and Parafine.

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